



Not even the rain interferes with these McGill co-eds as they leaf through the pages of Old McGill, and see pictures of friends and Campus activities. Students should note that Old McGill is the only complete record of the year's activities. Buy your Annual now.

Students Sponsor Affairs Congress

Two men of national and international reknown have accepted an invitation to serve as keynote speakers at the forthcoming Student Conference on National Affairs.

Sponsored by the Memorial Student Center of Texas A. & M. College, the Conference will be held from December 11-14 at the college in College Station, Texas.

General Carlos P. Romulo, special representative of the Philippine Islands, and Joseph E. Johnson, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, will speak at the third annual conference which is also known as SCONA III. The four-day program will include many world-prominent figures in the fields of business, education and politics.

Student Representation

The Conference will be attended

BURLINGTON TRIALS START

The Closed Debating Trials to select a team for next month's Burlington Tournament will be held in the Union on Thursday and Friday from 1 to 4 pm. These Trials are open to all students who have never taken part in an Intercollegiate Debate. Participants may speak on either Thursday or Friday; a list of topics for each day will be announced in the Daily.

The Burlington Tournament is the most important debating event of the year for Juniors and Novices. It will be held in Burlington on Friday and Saturday, November 22 and 23. Over fifty American and Canadian Universities will participate. Each University debates against five others. McGill can send three teams, as well as a Faculty Critic. All teams debate the U.S. National Topic.

ed by outstanding students from approximately 65 colleges in the United States, Mexico and Canada, and was planned and presented by the students of Texas A. & M. College as a feature activity of their students' union, the Memorial Student Center. SCONA is financed entirely through the fund-raising efforts of its student workers, who must "sell" SCONA to individuals, foundations and corporations before the conference can take place.

U.S. Relations

In an early Fall meeting, the conference program was set up to cover United States relations in the following spheres: the Middle East, Europe, the Western Hemisphere, Africa, and the Far East. Individual speakers, round-table and panel discussions followed by the usual informal after-meeting sessions, will be another feature of the Conference.

SCONA will conduct a series of informative and stimulating discussions on "The Role of the United States in World Affairs", and will also provide an appreciation of the complexities of U.S. foreign policy as it affects the increasing representation of students from the South and Southwest.

Leadership

It is hoped that as a result of the serious exchange of ideas between students over a period of years, SCONA will help promote a generation of responsible leaders in international affairs.

Before SCONA can become a reality, a year's planning and the combined efforts of nearly eighty members is required. Members of the college faculty and State business leaders also contribute much time and thought by acting as committee advisers.

Beatty Lectures Cancelled Toynbee Unable To Speak

Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee, who was scheduled to deliver the Beatty Memorial Lectures, is ill in hospital and has been forced to cancel all engagements for the remainder of the year.

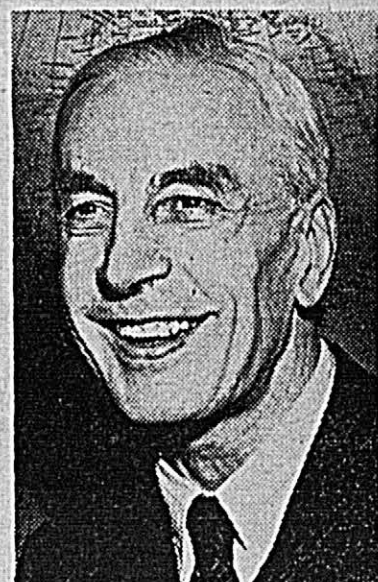
The Committee has therefore decided to cancel this year's lecture series.

Beginning as a brilliant classical scholar Dr. Toynbee turned his attention to history and international politics, and since 1925 has been Director of Studies of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and Research Professor of International History in the University of London. Dr. Toynbee's "Study of History" was completed in 1954.

Memorial Endowment

These talks were established by an endowment from the late Dr. H. A. Beatty, in memory of his brother, Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill University from 1920 until his death in 1943. Owing to this generous gift, the University is able to bring a distinguished scholar once a year to the campus to discuss some of the many great problems that confront our generation.

The three previous speakers who have delivered the lectures are Dr. Sarvapelli Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India; Barbara Ward Jackson, internationally famous economist, and Dr. Julian Huxley, eminent biologist.



ARNOLD TOYNBEE

McGill Daily

VOL. XLVII—No. 19

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1957

Price 2 cents

UNION OPENS BLOOD DONOR CLINIC MONDAY

McGill's ninth annual Blood Drive commences Monday, Oct. 28 at 9 pm. The 14 bed clinic will occupy the entire second floor of the Students' Union and will be open from 9 am until 5:30 pm.

Competition Organized

Since the entire campaign is organized on a competitive basis between fraternities, residences,

and faculties for a trophy known as "Bloody Mary", all those ineligible to contribute blood either for medical reasons or because they are not 18, must notify the clinic. McGill is also competing with the University of Montreal for the Henry Birks Trophy and the national award, the Corpuscle Cup.

This year, with an increased po-

pulation and the large numbers of transfusions required in modern heart surgery, much more blood is needed than last year. The objective is 2000 pints. Last year McGill students donated almost 2000 pints. This year it is hoped that this contribution will be doubled and many more students will respond to the slogan and get their veins drained.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The Regulations concerning medical examinations are stated below. This year, however, because the Health Service is moving to new premises, no student will be subject to fine or suspension providing he makes his appointment by November 15th.

New Students

Students in any year who are entering the University for the first time must be medically examined by the 1st of November. Students who fail to do this will be fined \$5.00. Failure to be medically examined by the 15th of November will automatically mean suspension from the University.

Other Students

Students who were here last session must present themselves before November 1st, for a chest x-ray examination. Students who fail to comply with this requirement by November 15th, in any academic year, will be subject to a fine of \$5.00; and students who fail to comply with it by December 1st will be suspended.

U OF T BUILDS SUB-CRITICAL NUCLEAR REACTOR ON CAMPUS

TORONTO, Oct. 22 — The University of Toronto announced plans today to construct a sub-critical nuclear reactor on its mid-town campus to simulate for study "problems that might arise in working with a full-scale reactor."

The reactor "will not contain enough uranium to cause a chain reaction," the university said, thus it is called "a sub-critical reactor."

Effective in 1958

The project will cost \$439,000. The program will be in effect early in 1958, the statement said.

Permission for the building of the reactor was announced today in Ottawa by the Atomic Energy Control Board. The board's announcement said "permission to operate this facility, however, will not be granted until it has been completed to the satisfaction of the board and until detailed operating procedures have been submitted by the university and approved by the board."

The university said the reactor will be "Canada's first subcritical reactor for educational purposes" and is planned to "educate in-

creasing numbers of Canadians for the atomic age."

The reactor will be built by Canadair Limited, of Montreal.

Krumm Says Doubt In Faith Healthy

Yesterday evening in the Chemistry building auditorium Dr. John McGill Krumm spoke on "Constructive Doubt and Religious Faith." This was the second in the "On Tuesday" series sponsored by the Student Christian Movement. Professor LeDain of the Faculty of Law introduced the speaker, who is Chaplain of Columbia University in New York City, and who has written several books on religion.

Serenity Unhealthy

Dr. Krumm, an Episcopalian, opened his speech by explaining why there is so much doubt in the Christian Church. "Religion seems to be so sure about things which are so obviously mysterious," he said, that people are bound to have doubts at one time or other. The people who are completely serene and who do not have any

(Continued on page 2)

Women's Fraternities

women's world

by Helen Kydd
Women's Editor

Welcome to Women's World, all you women and any males who may be pecking in. For that is just what we want this to be — a woman's world — the world of women at McGill. We hope to be able, through this column and through general articles, to make you more aware and acquainted with the facilities and opportunities available to women at McGill, and to let you know what other women are doing, at McGill and elsewhere.

In this column we want to talk about women's fraternities at McGill, since the rushing season for women starts tomorrow.

There are seven women's fraternities at McGill. They are called fraternities rather than sororities since the first women's organization which came on campus — called itself a fraternity, and any organizations which followed were given the name of fraternities even though they might actually call themselves a sorority. On other camps the reverse has sometimes happened. The total membership is about one hundred and seventy-five girls. Every year slightly over one hundred and twenty-five girls go through rushing, and about ninety girls join fraternities. When one considers the size of McGill and the number of girls who could join, this membership is really very small.

The fraternity system originated in American universities and spread to a few of the Canadian universities. But fraternities have not come to dominate university life in Canada as they do in American universities, as far as women's fraternities are concerned, anyway. The proportion of fraternity girls in Canada is much smaller than in the States, and the fraternity does not play as important a role as it does in the states, for to an American student the fraternity is close to being the very centre of college life.

At McGill this contrast between American and Canadian fraternities is emphasized because the girls are forbidden by University law to live in their fraternity houses, even though the University refuses to recognize women's fraternities in any way. This tends to lessen fraternity spirit and interest. In addition, at McGill rushing starts in second year rather than in first year, and by that time many girls have already made their own group of friends, and since they have already been through one year of college without a fraternity, they feel they can get along the rest of the time without it, not even bothering to go through rushing or stopping to consider what benefits they would receive from a fraternity. Thus fraternity membership tends to be very small, and to a non-fraternity girl, they appear to be a small, select, snobbish, prejudiced group of girls.

To look at the benefits received from a fraternity, most girls join because they feel it will give them a wonderful opportunity to meet people, both male and female. Fraternities also provide a chance to get into campus activities, tend to foster school spirit, provide a girl with a completely new group of friends which she will have throughout her college career and after she graduates. In addition, fraternities try to promote scholarship and study habits. To non-resident students they provide a home at college.

But on the other side of the picture, fraternities can take up a lot of valuable time, they do run into a little money, and to a non-fraternity girl can easily seem snobbish and select.

The charge of prejudice and discrimination on the part of fraternities is unfortunately quite true. There are two Jewish women's fraternities on campus, and these two accept only Jewish girls. The rest are mainly Christian, and in most cases accept only Christian girls, although there is at least one fraternity on campus which will accept girls of any faith. However, when the matter of race comes up, the fraternities do draw a line. Some state it definitely in their constitution that only white girls can be accepted.

There are others which do not have it written in their constitution, and which actually have no prejudices or objections to accepting a girl of another race as their fraternity sister, but don't, simply because they are, like all fraternities, members of an international organization. In view of this fact, and in view of the situation south of the border, fraternities just don't accept a coloured girl, regardless of how much they would like to.

Rushing for women starts tomorrow afternoon in the Union. Any regular undergraduate in second and third year may go through rushing by going to the tea and signing up. At this tea the details of rushing will be outlined. It is most advisable that all girls go through rushing, see what fraternities are like and what they do, and then draw their own conclusions. Then they may decide whether or not they want to join, for no one can pass judgment on fraternities without knowing anything about them.

Brain Teaser

Two men leave simultaneously from two points 10 miles apart and walk towards each other at speeds of 2 and 3 mph respectively. At the same time a fly leaves the first man with a speed of 4 mph, goes to meet the second, immediately returning and continuing to travel back and forth. What distance will the fly have travelled when the men meet?

EXCHANGE

Black notebook taken in error from Features office of McGill Daily. Sociology notes left instead.

From Page 1

KRUMM SPEAKS

doubts are likely to have an unhealthy attitude.

Religious "Revival"

Dr. Krumm then spoke on the current American religious "revival" which he described as being rather superficial and not having very deep roots. He used as an example a poll of American businessmen who all professed to have been caught up in this current "revival". When asked the most important date in the history of the world a majority of them thought of October 12, 1492, when Columbus discovered America. This, Dr. Krumm pointed out, shows how little religion can mean to the everyday life of a nation which professes to be 85% Christian.

Summing up, Dr. Krumm, said that the true Christian doubts inevitably, and that since God will only have us free, there will always be doubt, and that constructive doubt is a healthy sign.

LOST

Wallet containing money and papers misplaced somewhere in vicinity of campus. If found please telephone VI. 9-9680.

Scope Tickets

Tickets for Emelyn Williams have been sold. Will those who have tickets but have not either collected or paid for them please call at the Union between 12-2 tomorrow.

ATTENTION TREASURERS
BUDGET NOTICE

All treasurers or signing officers of those clubs which submitted budgets to the Students' Executive Council please meet at 1:00 P.M. in the Union lounge on Thursday, October 24th. If the treasurer or signing officer cannot attend, please send a substitute.

Don Johnston,
Director of Finance
Wilfred Hastings,
Secretary-treasurer

STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Comparative Summary of Revenue and Expenditure
Students' Activities
for the years ended 30th June

	1957	1956
McGill Union	10,934.12	9,867.12
McGill Daily	2,618.51	7,147.30
McGill Annual	2,849.88*	5,315.79
McGill Annual — prior years	(86.90)	(149.62)
Choral Society	879.87	86.34
Red & White Review	(1,579.34)	1,341.01
Players Club	325.63	436.56
Red & White Committee	(1,853.80)	(1,982.64)
Awards banquet	1,307.28	1,064.47
Convocation activities	1,168.39	1,801.25
Scarlet Key Society	675.77	560.39
Forge	162.89*	435.14
McGill Open House	1,837.60	—
Undergraduate societies —		
Arts and Science	—	291.15
Dentistry	447.75	581.80
Law	250.00	240.00
Medicine	385.00	1,748.50
School of Fine Arts	20.00	—
School of Physical Education	50.00	100.00
School of Physiotherapy	100.00	100.00
Theology	254.00	200.00
Amateur Radio Club	151.85	29.90
Blood Donor Clinic	163.53	151.73
Camera Club	325.32	—
Cultural Committee	1,988.88	1,558.50
Debating Union Society	2,395.13	2,083.98
Fig Leaf	—	488.25
Gliding Club of McGill	—	430.00
McGill Film Society	(454.24)*	942.10
Music Club	121.08	337.46
Promenade	660.50*	2,231.04
Radio Workshop	7.86	46.84
Students' Directory	159.30	636.66
Symphonic Band	480.80	—
United Nations Club	212.60	238.61
World University Service of Canada	621.92	1,906.72
Miscellaneous clubs and societies	1,123.62	1,290.18
Total net expenditure	\$28,704.80	41,556.53

*These amounts include appropriations from anonymous donations.

Coming EVENTS

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23

DYNAMICS: Rev. N. Peterson will speak on "Spiritual Healing"; 1-2 pm in the Union Clubroom. Sponsored by the McGill Christian Fellowship, Canterbury Club, and SCM.

MCGILL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Bible study group meeting on "Christian Doctrine", at Student House, 3445 Peel St. 4 pm; All are welcome.

NEWMAN CLUB: Annual card party at 8:30 pm in the Union Ballroom. There will be refreshments and prizes. Please bring your own deck of cards. Admission is \$1.25.

There will be bowling every Wednesday at 7:15 pm at the Pines Bowling Alley.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: Opening meeting, 1 pm in room 250, Biology Bldg. The films "Stress" (on Dr. Selye's work) and "What's on Your Mind?" will be shown. A brief by-election and introduction to the club's program will take place. All welcome, bring your lunch.

SCIENCE FICTION SOCIETY: An important library meeting will be held at 1 pm in the Union Workshop. New members are welcome.

SYMPHONIC BAND: Rehearsal at 5 pm in the Union Ballroom.

CHESS CLUB: Meeting in the Union at 7:30 pm.

MCGILL FILM SOCIETY: Dr. Roger Manvell will speak tonight at 8:15 in the Auditorium, room 102 of the Chemistry Bldg., on Creative Film Work.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24

P.C. CLUB: Regular meeting in the Union Ballroom at 1 pm for all present members and others interested in amateur politics.

MCGILL GLIDING CLUB: General meeting, election of officers, movies and refreshments, in the Union Clubroom 8 pm. McGill Panhellenic Council: Opening Rushing Tea for all interested Second and Third year girls, Thursday, October 24, from 4-6 in the Union Ballroom.

INDIA-CANADA ASSOCIATION: Professor Keith Callard of the Department of Economics and Political Science at McGill, speaks on "India and the World Crisis", 8 pm in the Redpath Museum Auditorium. All students welcome to attend.

LUTHERAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Meeting at 5:30 pm at S.C.M. House, 3625 Oxenden Ave. Pastor K. Raudsepp will speak on "Youth and the Lutheran World Federation". Refreshments all welcome.

SOCIALIST SOCIETY: On Thursday Oct. 24, at 5 pm in the Stewart Room, Mr. Gerard Pelletier of the CCCL will speak on "organized labour and political action". Discussion to follow lecture. Everyone is invited.

ELECTION VOLUNTEERS

How would you like to be a scrutineer on Election Day? Volunteer and see for yourself what goes on in this Big Bad City.

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"COOL CONTROL" BREWED

An Afternoon With Prof. Rigault

by Leonard Rosmarin

One might well say that M. Andre Rigault's career as Professor of French Literature and Director of the French Summer School at McGill came about by chance — in fact, a good many of the events in his life, Professor Rigault informed me, were the result of chance. This was only one of the many topics I had the pleasure of discussing with M. Rigault in his office on the third floor of the Arts building — an office which was in quite a disorder when I arrived for the interview, but which M. Rigault assured me was only a temporary state of affairs, since he was in the process of re-arranging his huge collection of books and manuscripts.

To begin with, Professor Rigault comes from a little village about 20 miles from Paris called Chambray, which Monsieur says is "perfectly unknown." He lived

at the same time beginning studies at the Sorbonne in honours Mathematics and Science.

"How did you manage to do two things at the same time?" I asked, quite surprised.

"It wasn't as difficult as you may imagine," he replied. "It is only necessary to enroll at the Sorbonne, and pass the yearly examinations in order to be considered a student there. No one cares a whit whether you attend lectures or not. All I did in this case was to attend the laboratory periods on my day off, and study from the textbooks in my spare time."

"That's a wonderful deal," I remarked.

"However," he went on, "in 1942 I was compelled to stop my studies on account of the war. That year the Vichy Government ordered all French youths over 20 to fulfill their quota of forced labour for the Nazis, and I was shipped off to Germany. I resumed my studies after the war, but discovered that I had just lost interest in Mathematics. Afterwards, I met an ethnologist, and was considering taking this up, but things didn't turn out the way I expected, so I lost interest in that too."

"But how did you become so interested in Phonetics?" I was curious too know.

He replied that again it was a matter of chance. After returning to the Sorbonne, M. Rigault became a good friend of the Phonetics professor, with whom he lived in the same apartment. Since the said Phonetics professor considered Rigault one of his good students, he placed all his books and papers at M. Rigault's disposal. It was as simple as that.

In 1949 he began teaching literature and phonetics at two French "Lycées" as well as fulfilling the post of lecturer at the Sorbonne. That brought me around to another question — how did he finally land up in McGill? Professor Rigault thought this rather amusing.

"I had no more intention or desire at that time to teach at McGill than I had of taking a trip to China. However, during the summer, while I was giving courses at the Sorbonne to foreign students, a Professor from McGill happened to attend. During my conversation with him, the McGill professor told me that he had been asked by Professor Launay, the head of the Romance Language Dept. to look for professor material for the French dept. at McGill. Well, he offered me the post, and I accepted. I must like it because I've already been here nine years."

Since so many professors are inclined occasionally to write texts or treatises, I asked Professor Rigault whether he had any great ambition to write a certain book. He smilingly pointed to a very bulky folder filled with manuscripts.

"I started several books on Linguistics, but with my duties here, and my work with the French Summer School, I'm really left with ve-

the tariff question

by Richard Turcotte

Canada may have a new Government, but its old problems still remain — the wheat surplus, the billion dollar trade imbalance, the federal-provincial relations — all have yet to be solved, and it certainly looks as if some of them will not have a solution for a long time yet to come.

But the Conservative Government's "15% policy" — the policy of reorienting 15% of Canada's imports from the U.S. to the U.K. — this policy looks as if it's going to be the biggest headache of all for the people concerned. They may soon wish they had not been so impetuous in making their election promises.

The reason why the 15% diversion policy was brought into being in the first place was, superficially, at least, an effort to rectify Canada's "unfavourable" balance of trade with the United States. Fine idea, in principle! If we could cut our imports from the U.S., we could far more easily bring our

ry little time, so you see, the manuscripts are unfinished. Perhaps when I leave the summer school next year I'll find the time."

M. Rigault's opinions on education here and in France were especially interesting. He said that in French universities, the general atmosphere is much more academic, and that McGill students, with the exception of several glorious examples, work badly. In France, he explained, university students virtually live for their studies. However, he went on, North American students are much more mature socially than their European counterparts. French universities are a sort of ivory tower closed to every day life. Here the university and the "outside world" are in close communication.

I was also interested in finding out what M. Rigault had to say about the Algerian question which is so vital today. His observations and ideas for a solution were well worth considering. Inevitably, he believes, it will be necessary to

(Continued on page 8)

exports and imports into line, and eliminate the deficit which is now only being met by imports of capital. But in practice, to transfer 15% of Canada's imports from the U.S. to the U.K. would be to "jump out of the frying pan into the fire", so to speak.

For there are two methods by which the Government may cause a redirection of 15% of our imports. These are:

1) To raise tariffs on American goods entering Canada

2) To lower tariffs on British goods entering Canada;

In either case, it would make imports from Britain cheaper than those from the United States, and cause a redistribution of markets in favour of the U.K. But also, in either case, it would be ruinous to the Canadian economy.

The almost inevitable result of raising tariffs on American goods would be retaliatory measures on the Canadian imports to the U.S. And this would immediately ruin those Canadian export industries, such as aluminum, copper, steel, oil, — the basic industries — which so far have been able to survive only by competing in a combined market of 180 million people, and which would soon collapse in Canada's small market of 18 million. Besides which, a tariff war would generally reduce our exports to the U.S. and would defeat the very purpose of the "15% policy" which is export-import alignment.

Again, the lowering of the tariffs

on British imports to Canada, to be effective, would have to be directed on those goods which the British are willing and able to export — namely: textiles, iron and steel products, automobiles, shoes, etc. — almost identically those industries which Canada is already having trouble to protect. To open them to still heavier competition from the U.K. would be economic suicide for large sectors of the industrial community.

FREE TRADE AREA

The same general criticism can be applied to the concept of a free trade market. But here, the consequences would be more disastrous yet for Canada. The British production is geared to a market of 47 million people and will soon be expanded to match a combined market of 200 million people. Canada, whose domestic industry is producing for a market of 18 million people, would be no match for the U.K. Even once Canada's industry had expanded to a combined market of 60 million, the size of the proposed free trade area, she still would be no match for Great Britain's 200 million. It would be disastrous.

The consequences are obvious. The U.K., an industrial nation, would dominate the Canadian market and Canada would be forced to pay with her raw materials rather than finished goods. We would remain the traditional "drawers of water and hewers of wood."

Prof. M. Rigault



"... above all, stability."

there for 16 years while attending school (the Ecole Primaire) at another little town, St. Germain, where Louis XIV was born.

"When did you finally decide on your present career?" I asked him. "Never," was the reply — "just a chain of events."

I asked the professor to elaborate, and during the ensuing conversation, he related to me that in 1940 he began pursuing studies at the "Ecole Normale" in order to obtain his degree as instructor in primary schools. Any person wishing to apply for entry into the Ecole Normale was required to pass a very severe examination. Out of three hundred students who apply every year, only around 70 are finally selected. Professor Rigault pointed out to me that if he had not been accepted into the Ecole Normale it would have been impossible for him to continue his studies, since M. Rigault's family lacked the means to finance any further education. The Ecole Normale proved to be a boon, because the French Government, which runs these schools, covers the cost of all its students' tuition, books, and board.

After graduating from the Ecole Normale, he taught for a few months in several villages, while

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Editorials

Good Clean Fun

The rushing season is with us. Eager young men rush to houses on the hill, and eager upperclassmen rush to greet them.

The reasoning behind it all is simple. The freshman wants in — in to that particular group which he thinks can offer him the most in the way of desirable friends, prestige, and good clean fun. The upperclassman wants him in — provided that he will integrate well with the group, and add something to it.

It is said that prejudices of all types are brought to bear in selecting new fraternity men. That is true. But after all, fraternity is merely a system of formalized friendship. Nobody would deny that he is prejudiced in the selection of his personal friends.

Fraternity merely uses more standardized criteria. The rushee should be of the same racial and religious origin as the fraters. He should think along the same general lines as they do. He should preferably have as much money as they do, and take out pretty girls.

Anyone observing these requirements in a cold and critical manner would be inclined to laugh cynically. But rare indeed is the man who does not use at least some of these standards in judging his friends.

The fraternity is a social organization and therefore wants prospective members to be "socially acceptable" in the conventional sense. There is much room for criticism here. In some other universities, fraternities have become pressure groups that virtually run student affairs, and make outcasts of non-members. But McGill is too cosmopolitan a university for such a thing to happen. If a man here wishes to join a fraternity, his decision affects nobody but himself. This is a democracy.

Dilly-dallying With Dick Tracy

One peculiar feature of the North American reading public is its addiction to the comics. These strip sagas, plain in the week, colored at weekends, are becoming part of a new folk-lore. The exploits of Pogo and Peanuts, their catch-phrases and satirical side-long looks at life have made the comic strip one of the few safe places in which to poke fun at certain institutions and people.

The use of the comic strip to gauge public sentiment is questionable. But a recent switch in strips in a Montreal newspaper seems to bode no good. The domination of the North American Male by the North American Female has advanced another step. Dick Tracy has been replaced by Dilly. Now Dick Tracy was never a very inspiring institution. His bulldog jaw, his never varying expression, his incredible calm in a variety of unnerving situations made him appear the least human of all comic characters. But he was a man. Dilly, on the other hand, is the enshrined embodiment of the American female. She is bright, cute, wary of wolves, shining, immaculate. Her first appearances created such a further demand for her that someone had to go. So Dick Tracy, hat still firmly on his head, was sent packing.

Man has lost another round in the battle of the sexes, that war that only James Thurber could manage to bring to a logical conclusion. And Dilly, with her ageless charm and guileless ways will go daily down the days until the artist runs out of ink or ideas. Or perhaps there might be some compromise made, with Dilly married off to Dick Tracy. In this way the North American male will at least be able to hold his own, and prevent what looks like the submergence of another aspect of Canadian culture beneath an inflow of femininity.

Gownes, Vice, Babies

letters from old europe

by Archibald Kushner

Archibald Kushner who graduated from McGill last spring is now studying medicine at St. Andrews. A former features writer for the Daily he will be commenting from time to time on customs, people and things in general in his new environment.

St. Andrews is a smallish university, with a total enrollment of approximately 1000 students. It is the oldest university in Scotland, having been founded in 1411, a fact of which everyone seems quite proud. It is definitely a university with a long tradition behind it, and this sense of tradition seems to pervade every aspect of student life.

For example, all students are required to wear red gowns. This can be traced back as far as the reign of James VI, but it became official in 1690 when a parliamentary commission decreed that students wear "red gowns that thereby they may be discouraged from vaging or vice." It is far too early for me to say whether or not the institution of the gown was successful in its noble aim, but the wearing of the gown continues.

It is not just a question of going to the nearest haberdasher, buying a gown and putting it on. There is a great subtlety to the wearing of one. Bejants (first year students, originally known as bejaunis, from the French bec-jaune or fledgling) are required to look prim and proper in their gowns, with the collar right up to the back of their necks. Second year men, or semis (originally semi-bachelors) are allowed to relax slightly and have the gown droop a wee bit down their back. The seniors, however, are allowed to have the gown flop as far down their back as is possible. It seems rather strange that the more seniority one has here, the more uncomfortable he must be. However, it is tradition.

The gowns must be worn to all classes, in chapel, and at all student meetings. Although it is possible sometimes to sneak into a student meeting without a gown, it is definitely forbidden to address the house unless wearing a gown. After several unfortunate mishaps in the past concerning gowned students on bicycles, it was decided not to permit students to ride a bicycle while wearing his gown. There is an unfortunate tendency for it to become tangled up in the back wheel, with disastrous consequences for the bicycle, gown and student. Finally, for some strange reason, a gown must never be worn in a public house.

I came across the first of the traditional gatherings last night. It was the annual Bejant Hat Night. This

gives the debating union a chance to pick out any likely prospects, the seniors a chance to size up the new crop of students, and the semis a chance to glory in being on the other side of the fence. Every bejant and bejantine in the room was required to write their names on one side of a piece of paper, and a suitable topic for a short speech on the other side, and then hand it in. The papers were then mixed up in a basket and drawn in pairs. The name from one was paired with the subject from the other, and the bejants were given a minute in which to prepare their talk. This under the best of circumstances would be rather difficult, to say the least, but the bejant is also subject to an unmerciless heckling by the upperclassmen present. It was sort of like the Bovey Shield debates, except that the conditions were much worse, and it was definitely not voluntary. Every bejant in the hall was mumbling prayers to whatever personal dieties he might have that his name would not be called.

It started off rather badly for the bejants when a poor bejantine was called upon to talk on bathing a baby. She stood up on her chair bravely enough, but before she could say anything, she was subjected to a most merciless blast of comments about her posture, expression, and babies in general. She seemed to sort of shrink into her gown, and just stood there for about a minute without saying anything; and then when the heckling let up for a moment, she blurted out: "I wish I was somewhere else!" and forthwith sat down. After a while, though, the bejants began to get more gumption and give it back to the hecklers; and everything became very spirited, with insults flying back and forth at an alarming rate.

After about an hour of this, the speeches were stopped, and we had a gaudy, or singsong. The appellation, gaudy, comes from the song, "Gaudeamus Igitur", which is sung at the end of every student gathering. St. Andrews has long had the reputation among the Scots as being the "singing university", and this is another tradition that is very well kept up. The student union has published a rather large song-book, and this is used as the principal text for the many gaudies which are held during the year. Eventually, a large percentage of the students present lost their voices, and so the gaudy was forced to an end.

Letters To The Editor

The Truth About Halton

Sir:

I see by your issue of October 17 that *The Daily* has gone off the "deep end" again sticking its nose into affairs it knows little about.

Under the headline *Still Air, Delightful Studies*, your editorial makes some pretty sloppy generalizations concerning the Princeton-Goheen-Father Halton affair — especially in trying to link the episode with conditions which are supposed to be extant at McGill University.

Want to know the real story?

Father Halton, the Roman Catholic priest of Princeton University, was ousted by President Goheen because of certain critical comments which were made against Jacques Maritain who taught philosophy there for five years. Father Halton also stood forth against the Alger Hiss visit at the university.

The Halton-Princeton controversy started a year ago over Halton's charges against university professors Wilson and Dodds when he attacked both men as incompetent educators. He refused lectures prepared by Catholic philosopher Maritain because he "found them inadequate — not up to our standards."

He felt that "the Hiss appearance at Princeton was simply a dramatic expression of a spiritual, moral and intellectual crisis within the University" and strongly added his two-cents to the furor at the time.

Goheen severed university connections with the representative of Roman Catholicism on the campus on the grounds that the issues that Halton was holding forth on were not in the ambit of

academic freedom. The long-suffering President, it appears, felt that Halton had finally gone too far.

Despite the fact that Halton is charging that his ouster was an example of "true authoritarian censorship" on the part of Princeton University authorities. *The Daily Princetonian* (*The McGill Daily's* counterpart on that campus) fully supported Goheen's move. It is not hard to see why!

Here we had an example of irresponsible criticism on the part of someone whose sphere of influence was quite unlimited. It is rather unfair to use a pulpit to castigate — no matter how well-meaning that criticism may be. However, in this case it is not too difficult to demonstrate that this harping on the part of Father Halton had been going on for quite some time to the detriment of the university to which he was attached. The action was thus, it is felt, quite justified.

I thus fail to see the logical connection of the events at Princeton with the so-called situation at McGill. Here you are arguing from one extreme to the other. On the one hand you are confronted with irresponsible bleatings, on the other with embarrassed silence. As far as the silence goes, if I recall correctly, most of the professors co-operated quite well with *The Daily* last year when queried on the Suez situation — too well, some will say.

One last point: Please, please, don't make the inevitable mistake that we Canadians always seem prone to make of considering the United States to be

populated with fools or, at best, with people who haven't the guts to speak their minds. There is plenty of healthy criticism "down south" — the real difficulty is to bring this criticism to bear upon those who have it in their power to change the situation. The Marxian statement concerning the role of the philosopher still has much basis in actual fact. Besides, have a heart! The professors are having enough trouble as it is trying to make ends meet with the pitances that go under the name of salaries that they manage to wheedle out of reluctant institutions. In this, McGill, as you know, is no exception.

Peter Regenstreif
'57 Arts

Silence Wallace

Sir:

The words of Wallace (all-race) Macheath impressed me very much, for it served to illustrate what thoughts are kept well-concealed in the minds of many even today.

I am quite certain that the writer's closed mind will not heed any moral arguments I may present. Nevertheless there is one bit of straightforward information he should chew on.

Recently, the "kingdom" of the United States transferred the I.C.B.M. project from a body of German-born scientists to a body of "pure-blooded" Americans. The result: Russia now boasts of the weapon, and as you might have heard, the German group is now being provided with sufficient funds to proceed.

The writer must realize that he is living in a practical and scientific society; when anyone stands to hinder the progress of this society he is quickly and efficiently silenced.

Seymour Mishkin, B.Sc.I.



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The United Nations as Perceived by an Ethiopian

by Yohannes Wolde Gerima

October 24, 1957, will mark the twelfth anniversary of the United Nations organization. In its twelve-year life, the world organization has passed through various phases, and in these phases it has affected peoples of the world in one way or another. To some of us the United Nations might mean a gathering of the world's most articulate men and women who use their fluency of expression to cover their genuine feelings and ideas. To some, it might mean an almost omnipotent world court which raised the bar of oppression and thereby guaranteed national freedom and self determination. To others, the United Nations might mean an organization to which we are still looking, with confidence and enthusiasm, for our alleged rights as members of communities or as individuals. To others still, the United Nations might mean a reservoir which receives wealth and knowledge from nations and individuals possessing these resources and which distributes the same wealth and knowledge to those that are not so privileged.

The following is an outline of how an Ethiopian student perceives the United Nations in retrospect and prospects. Needless to say, the views expressed here have nothing to do with the policy of the Ethiopian Government; neither do they necessarily represent the views of other Ethiopians. These are only the views of one individual who wishes peace and welfare for all human beings as well as for his fellow citizens.

PERCEPTIONS IN RETROSPECT

The United Nations is perceived in sharp contrast to its predecessor, the League of Nations. It was in 1936 that the League of Nations fumbled and eventually met with a fiasco when it hesitated to prevent Benito Mussolini's aggression on Ethiopia. It was in 1936 that powerful members of that Organization turned a deaf ear to Ethiopia's case as presented to the League by no other person than Ethiopia's Sovereign himself. It was in 1936 that His Majesty, Haile Selassie, stood before the League and appealed for justice on behalf of his people. In his concept of International Justice, in his respect towards an International Organization, in his belief in collective security and international morality, our Emperor was perhaps far in advance of his time. It is certainly gratifying to see today that the lesson given by Ethiopia in her time of trial is beginning to bear fruit in world consciousness towards international morality and justice as manifested by the world's reaction to the situations like Korea, the Suez Canal and Hungary. Twenty years ago, the world as represented by the powers constituting the League of Nations was not so mature. International justice and morality then gave way to political expediency. Disappointed but not discouraged, Emperor Haile Selassie left the platform of the League with these prophetic words: "God and history shall remember your judgments." Indeed, five years later, history came with a glaring testimony: Paris was occupied by Hitler's Germans and bombs were raining over London. The world then realized what it means to consolidate force and opinion against aggression. As someone has precisely put it:

"The Emperor of Ethiopia lived to see when Mussolini and Hitler were dead, and the League of Nations also was dead. But Ethiopia is alive again, and is a member of a new United Nations that so far has survived."

Not only has the United Nations survived but it has also achieved an appreciable portion of its multi-dimensional objective. From the point of view of an Ethiopian, the United Nations has proven to be a successful world court of justice by whose wise decision Eritrea, for sixty years a lost territory, was federated to her motherland, Ethiopia, in 1952, thereby answering Ethiopia's just claim for her ancient and historic seaports. The United Nations has further proven to be a channel through which scientific know-how and cultural resources are shared among nations of goodwill. Thus the World Health Organization, Unesco and Unicef, have been and are still helping countries like Ethiopia in their struggle against disease and ignorance, while FAO is aiding to improve and develop agricultural resources.

PERCEPTIONS IN PROSPECT

In the following few lines, this writer sketches how he visualizes the United Nations in the future. Obviously these are only commonsense forecasts based on United Nations history so far, as well as on the assumption based on United Nations history so far, as well as on the assumption that knowledge breeds understanding, and understanding gives rise to co-existence and co-operation among human beings and communities. Incidentally, this knowledge which would breed understanding among nations does not take place only at the impressive U.N. Building. It does, and should, take place in institutions like Cosmopolitan McGill where tomorrow's national policy-makers, experts, and U.N. delegates have the unlimited opportunity to learn about and understand people of other nations. Wishful thinking, one might say, yet this writer cannot afford to be less optimistic. As a laboratory of world opinion, the United Nations will put an end to armaments race and thereby save mankind from self-annihilation. As a sponsor of scientific development, it will see to it that nature is completely conquered by man's intelligence and that the results of this conquest are used for the welfare of man. As a World Parliament, the United Nations shall provide for the protection of the weak against the stronger members of the world community. It shall see to it that dependent territories will enjoy the right of self-determination. Through persuasion or compulsion, it shall strive to implement the Declaration of Human Rights.

The United Nations will not find it easy to achieve all this; neither should it be expected to solve all problems tomorrow; yet one can only hope that tomorrow will be a little better than today.

On Radicalism

by B.J. Wallace

McGill has been called the most conservative university in North America. Some time ago a plea for radicalism found its way into the Daily pages. "Are you a Pogo fan?" asked the author. It seems that anything will do as long as it is new.

But when we ask for radicalism, what is it that we really want? New ideas, perhaps. But a new idea ought not to gain attention unless it is true. Thus in demanding radicalism we ought to want new truths. But there is no reason to assume that new truth is any better than old truth. Truth, as such, has no qualitative subdivisions. Thus new ideas are better than old if the old were false. But new ideas are no better than old if the old were true. Truth as a whole ought to be what we want regardless of how long it has been known and accepted by mankind.

TRUTH

However, only the new and unaccepted truths are called radical. Eager to be among the avant garde, most of us lend our allegiance to the radical, making the logical error, of assuming that all that is radical is also true. And when a university lacks the excitement of radical ideas, some of us deplore its conservatism. But new truth has to be based on old truth. Many of us came to the university to learn the old so that we may help to uncover the new. The radicals of the present are those who are trying to assimilate and extend the ideas of the radicals of the past who, like Einstein, Freud, Russell, have given us a new world to settle. Because the truths we work with are sometimes as much as fifty years old, we are called conservative. But since the majority of men neither lives by these ideas nor approves them, we are still radical.

We have had in the pages of the Daily recently an excellent example of true radicalism and another poor example of true conservatism. Mr. Luke, adolescent, desiring all the pleasures of the adult but willing to face none of the responsibilities, has spoken out for "free love". We have had this type with us always. 150 years ago we had a whole age — the Romantic — some of whose chief exponents were living symbols of this idea, i.e. Byron and Shelley.

These are the words of the impetuous young man who wishes to sow wild oats, but not to reap them. This is a stage young men go through. It is truly conservative. He will grow up and get over it and settle down to a humdrum suburban existence like everyone else.

But it is the reply of Mr. Kingsbury, thoughtful, honestly seeking truth, that is truly radical. Mr. Kingsbury says:

1) "...our (moral) code... is... unacceptable..."

2) Although he does not actually condone adultery, he implies that we ought to treat it as human and that we now do not.

3) "...family structure need not take the monogamous form that it does in our culture."

4) He implies that we make illegitimate children legitimate by removing the word illegitimate from our language and by recognizing such children as members of a family. A possible interpretation would be that they could be raised within the unmarried mother's family and thereby retain full social status.

Many people think radically at McGill and their opinions are being expressed in print. I would not be surprised to learn that McGill students as expressed in the Daily, are among the most truly radical in North America.

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STUDENTS' SOCIETY of MCGILL UNIVERSITY

A general meeting of the Students' Society will be held in the Ball Room of the McGill Union at 1 PM on Wednesday, November 6th, 1957. The following proposed amendments to the constitution will be considered: —

ARTICLE IV (1) (a) to be changed to read "Each male member of the Students' Society, with the exception of the Students of the Faculty of Medicine, shall be required... etc."

ARTICLE IV (1) (b) to be changed to read "Each female member of the Students' Society, with the exception of the Students of the Faculty of Medicine, shall be required... etc."

ARTICLE IV add a clause (1) (g) Each male student of the Faculty of Medicine and member of the Students' Society shall be required to pay an annual fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00), this sum to be collected by the Cashier with the tuition fees and divided as follows: —

Medical Undergraduate Society	\$6.00
McGill Union	3.50
Students' Executive Council	4.00
McGill Daily	1.50

ARTICLE IV add a clause (1) (h) Each female student of the Faculty of Medicine and member of the Students' Society shall be required to pay an annual fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00), this sum to be collected by the Cashier with the tuition fees and divided as follows: —

Medical Undergraduate Society	\$6.00
Women's Union	3.50
Students' Executive Council	4.00
McGill Daily	1.50

ARTICLE VI — Students' Executive Council (8) to be changed to read "The Council shall receive from the University all sums payable under Article IV Section 1, sub-sections a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and h, except the amounts payable to the Medical Undergraduate Society of McGill University, and to the Women's Union of McGill University, and shall... etc."

ARTICLE XII Referendum Add (9) No referendum may alter the allocation of Fees as described in Article IV of this Constitution, unless such alteration obtains the support of two-thirds of the members of the Society or Organization to which such allocation is made.

The meeting will also consider any other business of the Students' Society

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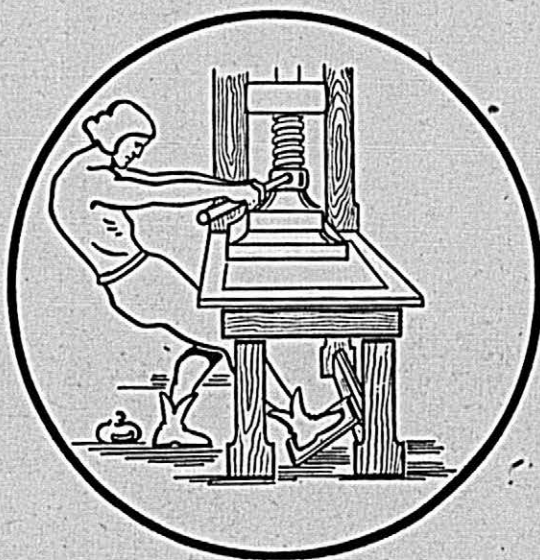
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Track Team Treks To Toronto Meet

The McGill Track Team left Montreal last night for the annual Intercollegiate Championships in Toronto to defend a championship won last fall by the Red and White squad.

Last fall, when McGill won the Intercollegiate Track and Field Championship, Coach Joe Anderson had pleasant visions of a long and prosperous reign atop the college track heap. This was a well founded idea since most of his big point winners still had several years of eligibility.

However, since last fall McGill's high hopes have crumbled under several seemingly insurmountable blows. Ron Wallingford, winner of the 3-mile and 880, and runner up in the mile has dropped out of school.



R. DESJARDINS

Lynch Sidelined

Warren Lynch, last year's winner in the 100 and 220, will not compete this afternoon due to an illness that has seen him sidelined for the past two weeks. To replace him, Coach Anderson will be depending on Ken Birchwood to bring in wins in the 100 and

220 yard events. Birchwood won these two events in the Intramural meet two weeks ago but his times today will have to be slightly better than those registered at the Intramural Meet in order to capture first spot.

Coach Joe Anderson will be relying on a nucleus of five men to try and bring the laurels back to McGill for the second year in a row. Team captain Gavin Southerland, a discus and shot man, pole vaulter John Whalen, and broad-jumper Bob Desjardins will be called upon to gain important decisions in their respective fields as will be John Roland in the high hurdles and newcomer John Moule, a Med student who won the mile last year competing in McMaster colours.

Mile Relay Question Mark

However at this point, the ranks become alarmingly thin. It is now doubtful whether or not the Redmen will be able to put together a team for the important mile relay.

As in past years, Anderson expects Toronto to provide the toughest opposition. "Our big hope is that Western, McMaster, and Queen's will be strong enough to bring about a split in points," Anderson commented. "If they have weak entries, then Toronto will probably have too much depth for us to cope with."

QUEEN'S FOOTBALL WEEKEND

Tickets are being sold to-day between 12 and 2 in the lobby of the Union for the McGill-Queen's game this Saturday. Transportation arrangements must be made by the individuals.

Travel to Kingston and Support Your Team!

Daily Sports

Wednesday, October 23, 1957

Ruggermen Beat Wanderers

by Stan Hopmeyer

Khazzam Magic

The game see-sawed back and forth for the rest of the half with both teams failing to capitalize on several scoring opportunities due to the fine defensive play of the squads.

Squad Shows Spirit

In the second half, the Red and White team's great drive and determination pushed and held their opponents deep in the hole. This is something which has been lacking in their other games this season. They were able to hold their own in the first half of every game without much difficulty. However, when play resumed, they lacked spirit and drive to carry them on to victory and

consequently sustained losses in the first three games of the season.

The team is now beginning to show some of the winning form which gave them the City League Title and the Intercollegiate championship last season.

There are many improvements needed and a great deal of practice is required to iron out the kinks in the squad's offensive play. However, the coach was pleased with the defense and is optimistic of the team's chances in the big game against the University of Toronto for the Intercollegiate title.

Practice

The next team practice will take place this Thursday at 7:30 pm at the Upper Field in preparation for the upcoming game on Saturday.

Intramural SPORTS

TOUCHFOOTBALL

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23
1.00 p.m.

Lower Campus — Raiders vs. Dents
Upper Field — Eagles vs. Scientists
Stadium — Eng. 3 (Eilers) vs. Law II

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24
1.00 p.m.

Lower Campus — Westies vs. Med 3 & 4
Upper Field — Turkeys vs. Skoobees
Stadium — Eng. 2 (Red Wings) vs. Med 2

S.I.R.C.

The S.I.R.C. meeting originally scheduled for Friday, November 1st will be held on Friday, October 25th at 1.00 p.m. in the Lecture Room of the Gym.

TOURNAMENTS

Entries for the Table Tennis, Badminton, Squash and Handball tournaments are now being accepted at Room 3 in the Gym.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23
12.00 p.m.

Cl. 1 — Kelder vs. Lyn. R.
Cl. 2 — Fraser vs. Thompson
Cl. 4 — Shapiro, D vs. Nickerson

Refugee Coach For UBC Soccer

Vancouver (CUP) — UBC Thunderbird soccer team will be sparked by a new coach, former freedom fighter Frank Kruse, when they meet Army and Navy at Callister Park on Saturday at 2 p.m.

Kruse is one of the 25 instructors of Sopron University in Hungary who were brought to Canada by the Canadian government. The short, dynamic coach who has only been at UBC two weeks, was an instructor in soccer and volleyball at Sopron.

He worked first in Penticton and then in Powell River, where he began to learn to speak English with the Hungarian Forestry students. Kruse speaks only moderately good English and finds this his greatest difficulty in coaching the two soccer teams. He is being expertly assisted by Bruce Ashdown, inside left for the Birds.

Soccer is a faster, harder game in Canada than in Europe, Kruse stated. He was amazed by the number of eager recruits who turned out to the practises.

There will be two Hungarian men playing for the 'Birds on Saturday and Kruse says that more will be turning out for practises soon.

CONVERTIBLE NEEDED

Anyone interested in volunteering a convertible for the Combined Charities parade and any architects who are willing to help in the construction of floats, please contact Harvey Richmond at RE. 7-3106 or in the Combined Charities office in the Union.

ATTENTION CLUB PRESIDENTS

Unless "Coming Events" items reach the Daily by 2 pm every day, publication in the next day's issue cannot be guaranteed.

Please send in your copy early.

Nothing To Do? This Is For You

(from Sports Illustrated)

The chilly waters of Puget Sound and other tidal inlets of the north-west coast contain the biggest octopi in the world — some of them are 15 feet in diameter and weigh 125 pounds. The skin-diver who encounters one of these monsters below the surface — even though they are rather shy creatures — almost invariably develops a burning impulse to swim away as quickly as possible. But three years ago a set of harder divers decided that this natural discretion was nonsense and that they were simply avoiding a lovely new sport — underwater octopus wrestling. Although they have pursued this curious method of exercise in what one of them calls a "blaze of obscurity" the sport has spread fast — more than a hundred divers can now boast of having pulled an octopus to the surface.

In a small way, in fact, octopus wrestling has even become a competitive sport: last May a team of divers from Oregon visited Puget Sound and engaged in an octopus wrestling meet with Washington divers in the waters off Tacoma's Point Defiance. Thirteen beaked, eight-armed monsters were hauled up and thrown into rowboats and, because it seemed more sporting, none of the divers wore Aqua-lungs. Since state law governing spearfishing forbids sticking an octopus with any sharp instrument, none of the divers was armed.

Nobody has yet been drowned wrestling an octopus and very few octopi have been harmed, since skin-

divers react to them much as anybody else — once they have gotten an octopus into their rowboat, thus scoring a victory, they wisely throw it back into the water. Puget Sound enthusiasts consider that anybody with a little sporting blood can wrestle an octopus and herewith list a few simple rules.

The beast should be brought into the open before the first hold is applied — throwing a little rock salt into its lair will bring it forth. At this point the diver begins grabbing tentacles with one hand and holding them in a bunch with the other — something like getting clothes off a line in a high wind. If the octopus fastens more than three of his tentacles to a nearby rock let him go — nothing in the world will pry him loose. If he wraps his tentacles around you don't worry — they leave no marks. But never, never let him peck you with his sharp beak. And never turn your back on him after getting him riled up. Once you have him — or he has you — just swim to the surface and you've got him licked. Actually, it's no harder than fighting your way out of a taffy pulling machine.

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"Cross Bridges When We Come to Them" — Sullivan

by Fred Seligman

With the completion of the first half of the intercollegiate schedule, the standings have taken on a somewhat definite look. In reality, the present standings are no surprise.

Last year's champions, the Gaels from Kingston are in the cellar. This has been expected since most of their mainstays from last season have graduated with the exception of Ron Stewart who will probably be around these parts for some time to come. It is rumoured that Stewart has already made his application to the medical school at Queen's. He plans to get his M.D., C.M. after he gets his degree in law. The Kingstons, however, are not lacking in spirit and will probably end up the season as spoilers for one of the top clubs.

Toronto Varsity are in third place with one win in three starts. They have a fairly well balanced team and



LARRY SULLIVAN

will be threats all the way. Both McGill and Western will have trouble with them when they play the Blues again. The Torontonians have a strong line which unfortunately has been hampered by injuries. In the McGill contest, they sorely missed the services of end Dick Risk and lineman Bill Beamish.

Western undefeated, in their three starts, are extremely solid. Although cellar dwellers last season, most of the team has returned with the result that their experience is paying off. They are getting good service from Willie Casanova, Bill Briton and newcomer Dale Creighton who toiled with the London Lords of the Ontario Rugby Union last year.

Redmen Power

The Redmen, pre-season favourites, are proving that they are a power to be contended with. They have hit great strides in their last two outings trouncing both Toronto and Queen's by convincing scores. Their only sour note has been the defeat that they suffered at the hands of the Mustangs early in the year. The way things are shaping up, it looks like the Redmen championship hopes hinge on the outcome of their final game of the season when they tangle with the Mustangs in London. The Redmen must win or tie to force a playoff for the Yates Trophy.

The Redmen still have a few hurdles to cross before they meet the Mustangs. To quote coach Sullivan, "we'll cross the bridges as we come to them". Which means that as far as McGill is concerned they are only looking ahead to this week-end's contest when they tangle with the Gaels at Kingston.

Spoilers

Coach Sullivan is not looking forward to this game with ease. He is well aware of the true Gaelic spirit of the Kingstons who, realizing that they are destined to the cellar, will be trying to play the role of spoilers. As Queen's coach Frank Tindall has said:

FRESHMEN

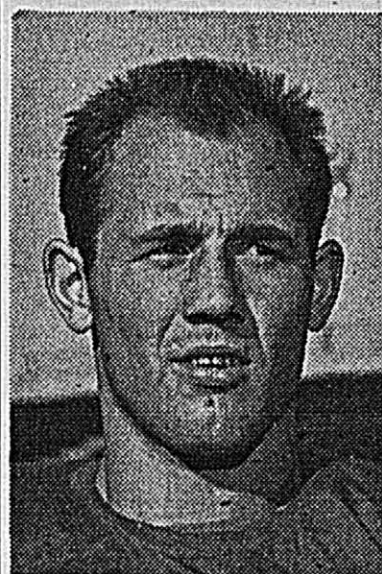
A manager is required for the Senior Water Polo team. He would manage the team's affairs, travelling with the team and representing it on the IAC next season. Interested candidates should come to the swimming pool at 6:00 p.m. tonight.

"We're like unripe apples, small and green, but perhaps capable of causing a disturbance."

Sullivan, meanwhile, is making sure that complacency does not set into his squad. He is convinced of the fact that the boys will have to play every bit as well as they did this past Saturday to come out on top.

Physically Fit

Physically, the Redmen are not too bad off. Their only injury in Saturday's tussle was middleguard Earle Blackadder who suffered a shoulder injury. The most valuable player for the Intermediate Indians last season, he



LEO KONYK

should be out for at least two weeks, possibly the whole season. Guard Leo Konyk who has missed the last two games due to a knee injury will be ready for the Queen's trip.

SENIOR FOOTBALL STANDINGS

	P	W	L	T	Pts.
Western	3	3	0	75	13 6
McGill	3	2	1	62	39 4
Toronto	3	1	2	23	45 2
Queen's	3	0	3	20	83 0

QRFU JUNIOR FINAL

	P	W	L	T	Pts.
NDG	5	4	1	72	48 10
Eastward	5	3	2	59	16 8
Pt. St. Charles	5	2	3	57	60 6
McGill	3	0	3	12	46 0

Prof. Rigault

(Continued from page 3)

transfer to the Algerians some kind of independence. Furthermore, he is of the opinion that France and Algeria should be federated — that a sort of Dependence within interdependence should be arranged for the Algerians. Algeria is not yet capable of governing by itself, and he thinks that everything points towards a federation, not only between France and Algeria, but between the Mother Country and her African territories.

Towards the end of our chat, I asked Professor Rigault about his plans for the future. He replied that above all else he desires stability. Meanwhile, he is very satisfied with McGill and enjoys his work here.

"I believe we should wait for the future calmly while perfecting ourselves." "You might say this is my motto," he told me as our conversation drew to a close.

Have You Heard...

...The human knee is just not suitable for modern football. Before every scrimmage at Iowa State University, 23 knees must be taped for support — at an annual cost of \$1,075.50. And Iowa is by no means exceptional among major colleges in this respect.

...Buttons for substitutes is an innovation being tried this year by the Southwest Conference Football League in the United States in order to ease the burden on officials. When a player enters the game, he gives the referee a

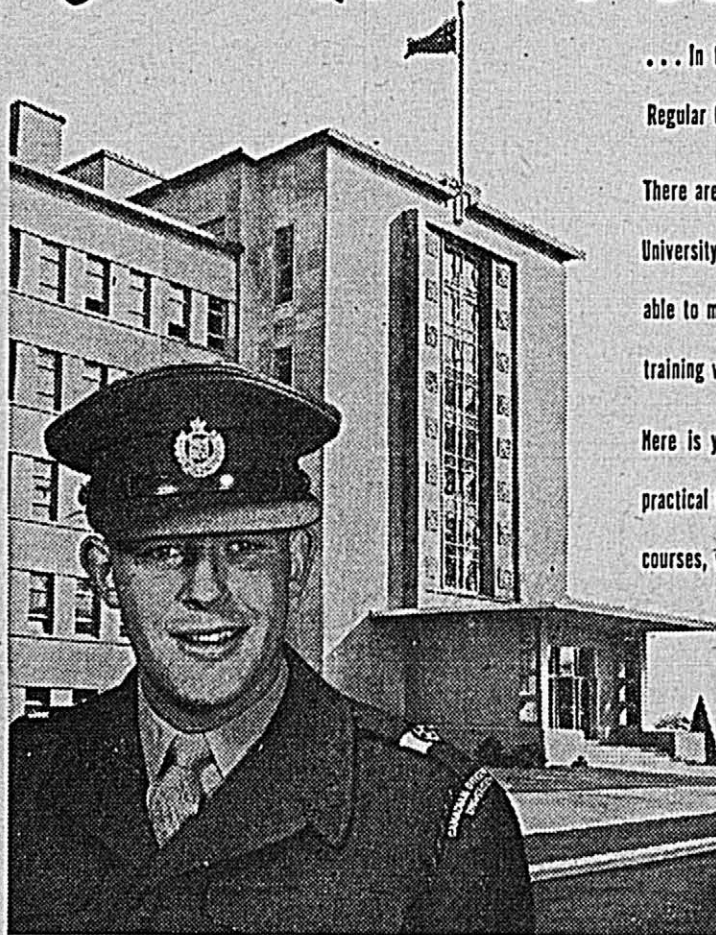
VOLLEYBALL

Intramural Volleyball practice will be held tonight at 7:30 in the R.V.C. Gym. All interested are urged to come.

button with his number on it. Since a player can enter the game only once in each quarter, he obviously cannot reenter if his button is used. At the end of each quarter, the referee returns the used buttons to each team, and the whole thing starts all over again.

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